FOREIGN GOSSIP.

-It is said there are only about a dozen wooden houses in London. -Chickens near Paris are dying of consumption, which they caught from a man who cared for them. Funny He would take the march, find some things happen in France.

vis, who for over fifty years had the ex- sing them to the house. Some federalclusive privilege of setting up a fruit- ists were consulted, were pleased with stall in Westminster Hall.

Berlin Criminal Police Court. During the year the collection served to identify 124 criminals.

-Frau Mollenweber, at Remscheid, in Germany, is over one hundred years old, and has had the privilege since May 3d of being a great-great-granddren aged seventy-two and seventy-six, th rty-six grandchildren, and forty-two great-grandchildren.

-First-class carriages are not much required on some German lines. The statistics have always shown that they are little used. On one of the State railway systems in the year to March 31st, 1883, only three passengers in a first-class passengers at all.

-A Welsh farmer named Amm Lewdied at the age of one hundred years. He enjoyed excellent health throughhe was able to follow his daily duties on the farm. When in his ninetyseventh year he, with his grandson. mowed four acres of grass in one day.

-Winning the Derby seems to give a brevet of longevity to horses, for out of the twenty-three last winners of that race only five have died, and one of these not from natural causes. But while all but five of the horses which have won the Derby since 1873 are alive, only ten of their owners, or eleven, counting the two owners of the horses which ran a dead heat last year, are still in the flesh.

-The railroads in Guatemala are run on the credit system. Freight tory. charges are seldom paid upon the delivery of the goods. but merchants and others expect three or four months and some times more time. If a package arrives with your name upon it the railroad company is expected to deliver it at your residence, unless it happens to be very bulky, and a few weeks | blindness is the inability to distinguish after a collector comes around for the

freight money. -At Buxton, in England, lately, a out. The man arose, shaved off his

the trick was found out. -The following instance of persistency on the part of a rejected admirer has, perhaps, rarely been surpassed. The d sappointed suitor followed the young woman and his more fortunate bride-elect from time to time in fect when it is congenital, as it is in p teous tones: "Say 'No,' Martha; most of the cases under the observasty ...o,' Martha;" and this he cont nued till the crucial question was put: wedded husband?" As soon as the fatal words "I will" had passed the he had fondly hoped for, he turned away and left the church.

"HAIL, COLUMBIA." Mr. McMaster's Account of the Origin of

the National Song of 1798. Thousands of men who despised John

Adams, who detested the Federalists, support the Government with vigor. and spread thence as fast as the postfor the "President's March." for "Yankee Doodle," or for the stirring music of "Stony Point." While the airs were being played the wildest excitement prevailed. The audience rose to their feet, stood upon the seats, waved hats and walking-sticks, sang, cheered, and, when the piece was finished, demanded that it should be given over and over again. Then a band of hardy republicans in some parts of the gallery would call for "Ca ira" or the "Marseilla se" hymn, till their cries were drowned amid a storm of hisses and groans. Not to be outdone, the republicans employs usually only black, brown, and thereupon bribed the music ans to play no Federal tunes. The first night they refused a storm of indignation was raised in the theater, and they gave way. The next night they stood firm, and were well pelted for The standard colors of rose, red. and the r pains. The Federalists were highly indignant. The theater, said they, more than any other place brings men of all classes together. The managers should, herefore, pay some heed to public feeling in the selection of the music. The present is no time to grate the public ear with those Gallic murder-shouts, "Ca ira" and the "Carmognole." The enthusiastic clamor with which the 'President's March' had been called for, and the deafening per by Dr. George S. Munsen. applause with which it had been greeted, should have taught them this. Is it the purpose of a theater company to please or to insult the public? The acthe fiddle is greatly to be condemned. The firm and dignified conduct of leav-

to be preferred. mined to make it the resort of the watering with a decoction, as this in-British faction, then let them look to secticide does not hurt the cabbage. that faction for support. Every earnest Republican and true patriot would keep away. This, was the rejoinder, is greatly to be wished. Men of sense periment on one plant. The Tribune long for the time when the Jacobins again advises the application of very and their murder shouts shall be driven | cold water during sunny weather. If from every decent resort. Let them this fails, use a tablespoonful of pydesert the theater and with the shilling rethrum, or less, to the gallon of thus saved pay some of their old debts. While the factions wrangled the benefit night of a favorite actor drew near. No man knew better than he how to 000 miles of submarine cables, mostly profit by the popular will, and at no for the purpose of advertising traveltime in the whole course of his life had so fine a chance of profiting by the popular will been offered him. Poli-

tics ruled the hour. The city was full of excited federalists, who packed the theater night after night for no other purpose than to shout themselves hoarse over the "President's March." one to write a few patriotic stanzas to -The death is reported of Mrs. Da- suit it, and on the night of his benefit all in Westminster Hall. the idea, and named Joseph Hopkin-—An additional picture for nearly son as the man best fitted to write the every day in the year was placed last words. He consented, and in a few year in the 'rogues' album' in the hours "Hail Columbia" was produced. The night of the benefit was that of Wednesday, the 25th of April, and the Gazette announced that the performance would comprise a comedy called "The Italian Monk:" the comic opera of "Rosina;" "More Sack," an epilogue on the character of Sir John mother. She is in good health, has Falstaff, and "an entire new song (writnever worn spectacles, has two chil- ten by a citizen of Philadelphia), to the tune of the "President's March." will be sung by Mr. Fox, accompanied by the full band and grand chorus:

"Firm united let us be. Rallying round our liberty; As a band of brothers joined, Peace and safety we shall find."

Long before the curtain rose the house was too small to hold the thouthousand traveled first-class, so that sands who clamored to be let in. Those most of the trains must have had no who got in were too excited to wait quietly for the song. At last the com-edy ended and Mr. Fox appeared upon is, of Lianharran, near Pencord, has the stage. Every line was loudly applauded, the whole house joined in the chorus and when the verse "Behold the out his life, and up to November last chief who now commands" was reached. the audience rose to its feet and cheered till the building shook to its foundations. Four times the song was encored, was demanded again at the end of the pantomine, and again at the close of the play. A few called for "Co ira," but were quickly put down. The words of "Hail Columbia" were printed in full in the newspapers of the following day. The Gazette hoped that every lady in the city would practice the music, learn the words and sing them at the next repetition; then, perhaps, the two or three French Americans who remained might feel the charm of patriotism and join in the chorus of the song .- McMaster's His

COLOR BLINDNESS.

Some of the Colors Which Persons of Defective Vision Are Unable to Distinguish.

The most frequent defect in color-

red. A distinguished professor in an English university once wore a scarlet man who was ill began to recover, but gown through the streets, much to the conceived the idea of simulating death amusement of many who saw him. On when the doctor came, and was able to being asked by a friend what appeared persuade the doctor that he was dead. to him to be the color of his robe, he A certificate was accordingly made answered, pointing to some evergreens beard, and became "the brother of the near by: "It seems to me to resemble defunct," registered his own death, ob- those as closely as possible." The tained an insurance claim, and was next color most frequently mistaken for well on his way to foreign parts when some other is green. The importance of this defect is estimated by the frequency of its occurrence. If it occurs only once in ten thousand persons, it is of course of less importance than if happening once in one hundred. Men rva nto church -it was the church of are more frequently affected with this Burwash, in Sussex-addressing the defect in vision than women. The detion of physicians, is incurable. It is sometimes induced by immoderate use "Wilt thou have this man to be thy of tobacco or liquor. As many as one in twenty-five of the men employed on lines of travel are affected by this inbr.de's lips instead of the "No" which ability to distinguish red from green. The color-blind in case of accident by travel on land or sea can not be detected, because of the difficulty of tracing the causes of the accident. One thus affected can not tell a red from a green light, but one of the lights appears darker or less bright to him than

the other. The test of color-blindness is not how well one can name colors, but how who loathed the influence Great Britain much he sees them. If two letters be had in Federal affairs, now turned to drawn, one red and another green, on a black ground, a person who is red blind Their hearts were still warm toward and a person who is green blind would France. But they could not suffer even fail to distinguish or see the green letso old and dear an ally to heap up in- ter. In other words, to the first the sult on their native land. Such an out- red color is suppressed and to the burst of patr otism had never before second the green. The red blind will been seen. It began at Philadelphia place a purple or a green alongside of a rose color, supposing them to be the same shade. The green blind will con-. riders could carry the news. Night found the blue and the gray with the after night at the theater, pit, boxes rose color. The test for an engineer is and gallery joined in one mighty shout not to name colors and shades of color, but to know red as red and green as green, and to match red with red and green with green of their various shades. Four per cent. of the fifty thousand employes of the Pennsylvania have been found totally color-blind. and ten per cent. more or less affected with this defect of vision. Five per cent. of the same were found with imperfect hearing. In New York lives a well-known an mal painter who is entirely color-blind. He selects his colors not by knowing the color itself, but by reading their names on the tubes. He

> white in his work. Dr. Jeffries, of Philadelphia, instituted a very efficient test of color blindness by suspending numbered skeins of green, with all the various shades of those colors, were numbered with the odd numbers. All other colors were numbered with the even numbers. The persons examined for color-blindness were invited to match the shades of the three named before as a standard, and if any so named were among those numbered with the even numbers it was seen at once that they were unable to distinguish colors. - From a Recent Pa-

Destroying the Garbage Worm. In relation to the destruction of the ion of pelting the fiddler and smashing larva of the cabbage butterfly, now common in the West, an entomological correspondent of the New York Evening the theater and keeping away till the managers solemnly promise that the "President's March" shall be the first tune played in the house is much cludes that, as to the remedies, handpicking is too laborious, and the appli-The theater, the Republicans protest- cation of mineral poisons is dangerous. ed, was a public house, and the man- The two resorts which have yielded agers would do well to keep this in best results are the application of mind. If, however, they were deter- pyrethrum, either the dry powder or

-The world now makes use of 68,-

CAVE-DWELLERS.

cess. It is a natural grotto in a some- we ride along through the suburbs of what friable rock, composed largely of Boston, Philadelphia or Chicago the small, petrified oyster-shells, most like- living train carries as an old costly ly of pliocene origin. The excavation homes within the old city are poor one to stand upright. The bottom was tegration of portions of the roof and

surrounding walls. In this cavern were deposited nine baskets manufactured from tule and varying in size from six to twenty inches in diameter. With the exception of the smallest basket, which was found inside of a larger one, each was covered with a neatly fitted cap woven from the same material, and each basket stood on a mat of the same. Three or four of the baskets were in a good state of preservation, while the others were askew or had been gnawed by woodrats. which are abundant in this section and had constructed a large nest in the

One of these baskets contained fourteen notched sticks an eighth of an inch thick, from one to two inches wide, and from ten to fourteen inches in length. These sticks have been painted, some crosswise and others lengthwise, with streaks of red and probably blue paint. It is most probable that they were used for chronological purposes, each notch indicating a moon or other specific period. Some of the sticks have as many as one hundred notches. They are made of redwood.

and are perforated at each end. Another basket|contained|thirty-three head-dresses of pirds' feather. The wing and tail feathers of a variety of birds have been used, but the flicker (Colaptes chrysoides) predominates. They were made by lapping the quill ends and sewing them together, after which the teathers were alternated until the desired length was obtained. These dresses are from five or six are plain white, while others are more ornamental, being made of different

colored feathers. In another basket was found fortyfive whistles, made from the tibiæ of the deer, about ten inches in length. One end had been cut off and the bone dressed down, forming a mouthpiece, emit one or more sounds when the opasphaltum fastened on the larger end. are under some obligation to admire into which was imbedded a small piece the inventive intellect of man. of haliotis sheil.

But still more interesting specimens consisted of four perforated stone disks, or hammers, containing handles. The disks are probably serpentine, and measure from four to five and a half inches in diameter. The sides have been reamed, in the usual method of perforated disks, leaving the hole much smaller at the center. The handles are of toyon, or bearberry, which is amongst the hardest woods in Southern California, and are thirteen to sev- Parrhasius could have painted. enteen inches in length. The handles are set a little slanting to the base, or flat side of the disk, and are fastened the disks still retain paint markings. inclined to the opinion that these were taste, not gold, that made the success. used in religious rites. But whatever

unique, as far as we know. pentine instrument for smoothing and | Current. straightening the tules for their basketwork, were also found. The cave bears no evidences of having been used for a place of residence, but simply as a deposit for these specimens, most or all of which have doubtless been used in their dances and religious rites and ceremonies. How long these specimens to determine. Being perfectly dry, and beyond the reach of rain or sunlength of time without decay .-- Ventura

(Cal.) Free Press.

HOME-BUILDING. The New Styles of Architecture and Hous

Decoration. It has not been many years since the nonentity. A great change has come, can wish. Beauty has at last escaped land. The architectural inspirations the service of the rich, and has entered of Mexico come from Spain; the art has into a kind of conspiracy for the pur- been transplanted, not developed here. pose of making a cottage surpass a Therefore it shows characteristics of palace. Not long since two friends who the styles which make Spanish are palace. So long since two friends who tectural history. Gothic, however, is had got along into mature years drove nad got along into mature years drove leisurely out toward the great Jackson sparsely represented, and its influence is seldom traced except in the light, Park of Chicago, and passed a decided palace, and soon after a large wooden cottage. In cost the palace far surpassed the residence made of wood, but the two men looked long and justly as possible at the two homes, and after viewing the two in all the lights of which they knew anything they wooden. viewing the two in all the lights of which they knew anything, they voted in favor of the cottage. Its colors so blended, its proportions were so perfect, its architecture was so tull of variety and unity, the porches were so ample, the ornaments so full of delicate judgment that it bore the prize away judgment that it bore the prize away its usual incoherence gives way to a

from its costly competitor. The world is just now taking a turn toward those who are not sick. While many are still suffering from the absence of employment, or else from poor pay for hard work, yet the planet has become a little weary of turning over —St. Louis Globe.

into day and night and summer and winter for the sake of the rich alone, ome Relics Recently Found in Southern and seems to say: "It is time for the millions to have a chance." A new Some time since the editor visited a dwelling-house comes with its cave in the San Martin Mountains, Los cheap gables, its shingled bands, Angeles County, which contained some its little sprinkle of stained interesting Indian relics. It is in a glass, its red, yellow and dark green wild, rugged, and picturesque region, colors, with its pine finish, with its and the cave, which is 1,400 feet above and behold nothing in the world is the sea-level, situated on the south side more pleasing or better adapted to the of a steep mountain, is difficult of ac- wants of father, mother and child. As

feet long, and not sufficiently high for things compared with this outlying encampment of the rich and poor. If covered with sand, caused by the disin- the great Patti were to volunteer to sing her most popular song on the porch of some of these suburban structures she would not know whether the house which cost two thousand or the house which cost twenty would the more deserve the music and eloquence of "Home, Sweet Home."

The color art has come in to the aid

of the common pocket-book. When

beauty lay in marble or stone or brick or heavy columns or in imported woods the ordinary money-purse gave up hope, but recently came the color-art to rival carver and sculptor and the goldsmith; and color being an inexpensive form of beauty, it has set up the common man above his old humble condition. No dealer in stucco or in costly fresco can much surpass a wall finished in a terra-cotta paper relieved by a broad band of blue. The common calcimines and wall papers have gotten the old high style artists into a corner. and seem to say to them: "Beat us if you can." It was the age of kings and aristocrats which set going the idea that beauty is expensive. The age of democracy is finding out many of the cheats of the past. Each child that came in from the woods with arms full of flowers ought to have made us suspect long ago that God's beauty is to be found without much money and much price. We ought long ago to have discontinued taking lessons of kings and to have gone to that Nature which can make a lily surpass a Solo-

Ruskin taught us that beauty is as the quantity of labor exhausted upon a decoration. Often this is a law of inches to nearly a foot in width, and measurement, but often it is not true, from two to five feet in length. Some for while the cheap bronzes made by the new process do not stand for much labor, they atone for this defect by filling us with amazement at the wonders of nature and the splendor of that mind which can learn the secrets of the material processes. The new art can take a fern leaf or the feather of a bird and reproduce it in bronze in a few hours; after which the cellular portion of the it can copy your dead dog in bronze so bone had been removed and a lateral that each hair will be in place in the opening made about three-sixteenths new image. Work quick and cheap! of an inch in diameter, opposite which But Mr. Ruskin must remember that asphaltum had been placed in such a man's genius lends as great a charm to manner as to cause the instrument to his products as would be imparted by a slavish toil. An ornament filed out of erator blew in the end. These bones brass by a twelve-month's of filing had been wrapped with bark, or some should not wholly surpass the same other pliable substance, and a mass of ornament when made in a minute. We

Passing by these theories of beauty, it is evident that beauty has come at were found in another basket. These last to the poor man's house. He can have his perfect bronze leaf or bird or vine or portrait for a sum of money quite small. If he can not reach these he can buy those excellent copies which are made of only compressed paper. Absolute beauty has come down from the old stilted height and can now be found on the level of the average humanity. The elegant photograph is a better picture of wife or child than old

Taste thus has found a new field, a field not covered with gold nor occupied by the rich. Recently one of the with an asphaltum cement. Two of most attractive women of Chicago drew all the opera-glasses toward her box by For what purpose they were intended the unusual beauty of her dress. The is not quite clear to us. If stylish make of the garment and the for hammers, they are the only delicate tints in its colors gave the op-ones of the kind of which we era-glass holders as much delight as have heard in this country. The usual | they drew from the play. But it was method of fastening the handle is by not a five-hundred dollar dress from groove and withe, and not by drilling Worth's; it was a fifty-dollar dress a hole through the implement. We are made at home out of satine. It was

used as implements of war, or were | Thus is the earth coming to the rescue of us hark-workers. The word may have been their use they are "cheap" is not to be any longer a term of disgrace. A cheap house! Yes, but In excavating the bottom of the cave very good, very attractive. Cheap orwe found considerable basket-work, as naments! Yes, but could the old masthough it had been covered with this ters do better? Cheap garments! Yes, material. A wedge was found made of but can Worth himself make a toilet the base of a deer's antler, four and any handsomer? What we all need is one-half inches long by one and three- the ability to get away from the old eighth inches in diameter, wrapped se- prejudice of co t, and to know real curely at the larger end with some kind merit without caring what was paid of cord to prevent splitting when in for it. We will always be in distress use. Also a haliotis shell (Haliotis and darkness when we can not enjoy crasherodii) having the holes filled anything until we have learned that it with a cord, and used probably, for a was bought with a great price. The drinking cup. A shell ornament and ra'nbow and the coming clouds do not portions of deer's antlers, and a ser- cest us anything .- David Swing, in

MEXICAN ARCHITECTURE.

Quaint and Striking-Its Inspiration Transplanted from Spains Nearly all Mexican towns, so far as i have seen them, have features which have remained in the cave it is difficult give them d stinct individuality. These proceed from their great diversity in site and climate-from their local shine, they would remain for a great building materials and architectural forms, and from the customs of their inhabitants. For many generations they have been left to their own resources, and this isolation has encouraged these variations. How unlike the growth of the smart towns of and creams, and for baking purposes our young west, which appear all to generally. Fifteen years ago I went house had to be finished in a certain have been cast in the same mold, or kind of grand style or it was a mere rather, cut out by the same jig-saw. There is notable architecture almost and now a house may be built with a everywhere in Mexico. Some of the few thousand dollars, or even for a humblest villages are ennobled by thousand dollars, that will be as beau- churches, whose domes and towers would give them a proud distinction in tiful, as good, as the reasonable heart the greatest cities of our commonplace

ærial strivings of some purely renaispiquant grace. - Cor. Cleveland Leader.

-A chalky substance that is very ex-

CONSIDERING THE CHANCES. The Man Who Did Not Have Implicit Contidence in His Wife.

"Well, what is it?" said the money clerk at the United States Express office the other day, as a man with a protruding under lip and defiant contempt for grammar halted before him and put his dinner-bucket on the counter.

"Hain't this the place where you take money that's to be sent some rs?" said the man, standing on tiptoe and speaking in a low tone, as he leaned forward over the counter. "Yes; did you want to make a ship ent?"

"Did you want to send some money wav?

"Well, no: not this mornin'; but reckon I will shortly, an' so I dropped in as I was goin' along to git a few items about it. It was all right for me to drop in, wasn't it?" "Oh, yes; certainly. What did you want to know?"

"Well, now, s'posen I send forty dollars or sich matter to my sister in Waukegan, an' she never gits it?" "But she will get it if you send it."

"Yes; but how do I know that, though? · S'posen the train runs again sumpin, stands on its head, ketches fire an' burns up, where's my forty dollars then?" "In that case the company would make it good."

"Huh?"

"I say the company would pay back "But I wouldn't want it back. I'd wan't my sister to have it. That'd be my main reason for sendin' it."

"She would get it. The company would pay it to her." "That's all right, then. But s'posen somebody bulldozes your man on the ears with a club, as I heard was done some'rs not long back, an' slides out with the money, who stands the racket then-me or the company?" "The company, of course?"

"Whether they ketch the man or not? and hamlet has numerous local deities who are its special protectors.

"Hain't there no giggin' back on that?"

"No; not a bit of it." "No comin' back at me with drawbacks, or per cents for this'n that?" "Not at all."

"It's every dollar of it forked over to my sister is it, no matter what happens?

"Yes; every cent." "Is it jist the same in case of be'n' truck by lightnin'?" "Certainly."

"My wive's half brother-the one in Michigan-had a barn struck by lightnin' onest, sot on fire an' burnt down, an' I'm switched if the company he was insured in didn't crawl out of it somehow or uther, an' he's hed his nose to the grindstone ever sense on accounts of it. You say your company never takes a man by the nape of the neck even if it gits a chance to?' "No. The company guarantees to

put your money through, and it will do t. or make it good.' "That's all right, then, an' my old woman hain't so tormented smart as she thinks she is.'

"Why so?" "She said there wasn't no safe way of rittin' the money to 'Liza Ann but to have her go an' take it to her. But I thought I could see through her 1 tt e game, an' so I concluded I'd gta few tems and find out for myself how the thing onraveled. Between you an' me, I've got a bulky sort of a notion the ole woman wants to flare out a little with some new duds, an' if she was to git her claws on to that money I don't b'lieve 'Liza Ann would ever see a red of it, notwithstandin' she was good enough to lend it to me quite a spell ago, when I was considerable hard up. My ole woman is well-meanin' an' middlin' pr mp housekeeper, but she's ruther too deep sot on tomfoolery to be trusted much in money matters, an' I'd about as soon put money into a bank an' give up hopes of it at onst, as to have her git her hands on it. don't mean nothin' wrong about it 1 reckon, but I's'pose she jest can't help it, an' she wouldn't have that money about her ten minutes before she'd go to foolin' it away on bustles an' back

hair an' sich other nonsense as she'd happen to get her mind sot on. I'm a good deal much obleeged to you, sir, an' I'll give you the handlin' of that money as I come along to-morrow. Even if you ruled out lightnin' I'd risk it a blamed sight quicker'n I would the ole woman."-Chicago Ledger. CHOCOLATE.

The Growth of the Trade in This Article in the United States.

Said a well-known manufacturer to reporter: "The consumption of chocolate in the United States has had a wonderful growth. In 1878 we manufactured into chocolate goods 24,000 bags of raw cocoa; last year we used 54,000 bags, an increase of 30,000 bags in five years. The next five years will see a still greater rate of increase. When Humboldt discovered the use of the cocoa plant in his travels, he little dreamed of the immense business that was to grow out of the concoction of his first cup of chocolate. It is to-day farrly in the way of becoming one of the principal articles of food throughout the world, and tends eventually to supplant tea and coffee as a beverage. As a flavoring it already stands next to vanilla, which heads the list, and it is used in all branches of cookery, pastry on the road to sell in a small way chocolate goods of my own manufac-ture, and I was laughed at for my pains. At that time the consumption was limited in this country to the few large cities in which the foreign element predominated. The article was

elsewhere comparatively unknown. "The taste for chocolate is an acquired one, and the public had to be ducated to the love for it, and like tobacco and beer it is at first distasteful and even nauseating, but also like them when once the taste is formed it is not easily surfeited. It probably tires the taste less than any other confection. and this accounts for its presence in nearly all the candy that is sold to-day. Chocolate is one of the most healthful foods known, and in its pure state may be used to ar unlimited extent without nearly half a century of unremitting labor on the part of manufacturers to fairly establish the public taste for rapidly, and in fifteen years have learned to love it and look upon it almost as a necessary of life. The vareties of chocolote preparations are almost legion, for it enters into the manufacture of both food and drink."

N. Y. Tribune. chocolate, but Americans take to it N. Y. Tribune.

-The highest prize at the New Or-leans Exposition for oranges was won by Massachusetts men. - Boston Post.

THE LITTLE MAN.

Two wee ones in the rosy throng The village street adorning. Close, hand in hand, they trudged along To school, nor missed a morning.

The others smiled to see them there—
That lassic and her brother—
And called the prim, old-fashioned pair
The "father" and the "mother."

He helped her o'er the crossings wide; Her books and slate he carried; And when the school was out, with pride To take her home he tarrie

Ah! but the sight to me was dear, So trusting, she, so tender! He was her little cavalier, Her watchful, brave defender.

"My little man," I said, one day,
"Who is the best and sweetest,
The nicest girl in school? And, pray,
Who do you think the neatest?"

Upon the wee one at his side He smiled, and fondly kissed her: hen answered, with a flush of pride:
"Oh, you must mean my sister!"
—George Cooper, in Golden Days.

CHINESE HOLIDAYS.

lmost as Many Holiday Festivals as There Are Days in the Year-Honors to Idels-Overwhelming Music and Animated

In his series in Wide Awake on "When I was a Boy in China," Yan Phon Lee gives the following description of some of the many holidays in that

country: It would be a matter of many chapters were I to describe all the holidays which we have in China. The bare enumeration of them would be as difficult as tedious. In point of fact we have almost as many holidays and festivals as there are days in the year. Each prominent idol has a birth-day, also an anniversary of his death both of which are celebrated. There are some -the Goddess of Mercy, for instancewho have half a dozen days sacred to them. There are a number of deities, great persons deified, that are common to the nation; while each city, town

Extremely lucky it is for the aforesaid idols that their devotees are naturally fond of shows, pageantry and dis-play; otherwise, idolatry would have little to attract the multitude. As it is. millions of dollars are spent in these celebrations every year. At the dedication of a temple in Canton, two years ago, thirty thousand dollars were spent. As I was present at this really great exhibition, I can give you an idea of it. For a long time a committee of citizens had been collecting subscriptions from dwellers far and near; and weeks before the completion of the temple, a large pavilion was erected. the material of which was mainly bamboo in the for n of poles, mattings and slips. Marvelous architectural results are attained by combining a few wooden pillars with the bamboo in various forms, and soon a light and Banners are given after the race, as airy structure looms up in the sky, which can be seen from a great distance. This pavilion is directly in front of the temple, while smaller ones are built in vacant lots near by, all connected with the main building by awnings pitched over the streets. There is a high tower in the middle of the great pavilion, on the ceiling of vest festival in Western countries. What which curls a dragon of many colors, are called "moon-cakes" are sold at gleaming with innumerable spangles, through whose mouth a rope is dropped on which is suspended an immense chandelier. The latter is finely carved so far as the body, which is of wood, is sons. As the moon becomes gradually concerned, and for brilliancy of coloring has no rival in China. It is octagonal eye a man who is climbing a tree. The has no rival in China. It is octagonal and each side throws out four branches, which uphold kerosene lamps. The centers of each side are cut out, and glass inserted, behind which automatic

figures are made to move by clockwork. The finest effects of this chandelier are of course obtained when the lamps are lighted. Suspended from the roof in other parts are other chandeliers, less elaborate and smaller perhaps, but not less artistic and beautiful. Forests of pendants are attached to them, so that on all sides the light is reflected. Then, in the intervals between the chandeliers. silks and satins, and finely carved, containing dolls, about two feet high, elegantly dressed in character, and grouped to represent historical scenes. These figures have machinery placed bodies, just as the role of each requires. There are also smaller cases in which are arranged tableaux from romance of which the Chinese are very fond. Sometimes a comic tableau is given; for instance, in one case are shown a number of blind men fighting with bamboo sticks on the street, and as the blows are dealt blindly and in all directions (by means of the machinery), the crowd of spectators never fail to

Flowers of all the kinds which grow in the "Flowery Kingdom" form an important and pleasing feature of the entertainment. They are made into shapes of men or birds, and their delicious odors pervade the whole place. The walls of the different pavilions are gaily painted. On them pictures in water-colors are hung as well as scrolls bearing the writings of celebrated men. Under these, are placed in rows, fine flower pots crowned with the choicest flowers of the season. Dwarfed trees, too, are placed beside them.

There are platforms in every good-sized pavilion where the musicians sit and discourse music for the pleasure of a most attentive audience. There are drums, kettledrums, immense cymbals, gongs, cornets, flutes, castanets, twostringed fiddles, and I don't know what else besides, and when they are sounded together the effect is overwhelming on ears unaccustomed to such strange symphonies. The flutist first blows his flute, then the cornetist joins with his toot, and then the kettledrum man strikes up, which is a signal for the cymbals to clash and the gong to raise its hoarse cry, while the shrill fiddles may be distinguished in the din like the witches' voices above the storm in Mac-

Worse still follows, when the musicians turn from instrumental to vocal

the pavilions, inside the temple various ceremonies are going on. The temple itself, entirely new, is finely decorated with both permanent and temporary ornamentations. Among the first are is situated, flocks of worshipers flit to

READING FOR THE YOUNG. comes to worship and ask some favor of the god, and each person leaves more or less money with the keepers of the temple. In my native city festivals similar to this occur two or three times in the week in different parts of the town. Of course the schools are kept open on such festal days, otherwise little study could be accomplised. Schoolboys go to the shows in the evening and girls too, sometimes, go by themselves to enjoy the sights.

But there are holidays which may be called national, since they are observed

all over the country. First and most important are the New Year holidays, which are celebrated with as much eclat as unceasing firing of pyrotechnics, calls of ceremony and universal good-will and joy will contribute. Debts are paid up at the end of the year, and for the first week or two little or no business is transacted. Every one gives himself up to jollity. Children on such days are surfeited with sweetmeats, and holes are made in their holiday clothes by burning fire-crackers. Largesses are bestowed upon both children and servants, while beggars are also remembered, so that this season is really the most joyous of the year -the

and benevolence assumes a more be nevolent aspect. Next in order of time comes the Feast of Lanterns. The main feature of this fete, as the name implies, is a procession with lanterns of all shapes and kinds. Soon after nightfall men and boys get in line, each carrying upon a bamboo pole a great paper bird, or quadruped, or fish, inside of which candles are lit. Very fantastic shapes sometimes are seen, and mythological books are ransacked to

time when charity is most charitable

procure strange creatures. Imagine three or four hundred of these lanterns passing before you, all brilliant with rich colors. Sandal-wood is burnt in censers carried in small movable pavilions, while bands of music mingle their racket with the applause of the spectators and the well-worn jokes of he men in the procession.

Last of all an immense dragon about forty feet in length is borne along supported on bamboo poles by a dozen or twenty men.

There is another procession similar to this in the fourth month, only it takes place in the daytime instead of at night, and the large number and variety of lanterns are wanting.

In the fifth month are held the dragon-boat races. These boats are narrow and long, capable of holding about one hundred men sitting one behind the other. Each one carries a paddle, and the boat is so made that it can go just as well backwards as forwards. The direction devolves upon the men in the ends of the boat. In the center the idol from whose ward or district the boat hails sits enthroned with an immense umbrella of red silk to keep the sun from tanning his complexion. A band of music accompanies each boat. By its warlike clangor it encourages the racers, while spo'ls of victory, to be placed in the temple of the patron deity. The scene on the rivers on such an occasion is very animated and the cheers of the spectators from the different districts attest their interest. In the eighth month comes the Festi-

val of the Moon, answering to the harthis season. If the year has been productive there will be a great deal of rejoicing. Presents are interchanged at this time as also at other festival seafull moon is greeted with much ceremony, and the night on which the luminary appears at its brightest is passed in feasting and rejoicing.

THE SPHINX.

Description of One of the Most Wonder-

ful Statues in the World. The sphinx is not often thought of in connection with statuary, but it is one of the most wonderful statues in the world, whether considered with regard hang oblong cases, all decorated with to its size, the workmanship displayed, or the skill required in moving so immense a mass of stone. It is believed to be cotemporary with the Pyramids, but for ages the purpose of its erection beneath them to make them shake their has been lost. The shifting sands of heads, or lift their hands, or sway their the desert have buried it almost to the chin, but several attempts at great labor and expense have been made to uncover enough of it to make accurate measurements. None of these have been entirely successful, since the desert winds blow back the sand almost as fast as it is taken out; but enough has been done to approximate the dimensions of this enormous statue. The head is twenty-eight feet and six inches from the top to the chin, while from the top of the head to the pedestal on which the body rests is ninety feet. The body is that of a crouching lion, and is one hundred and forty-six feet long, while the paws pro-ject in front of the head nearly lifty feet. The breadth of the shoulders is thirty-six feet, and, so far as has vet been discerned, the entire statue is of one block. An enterprising investigator bored an experimental hole in one of the shoulders to a depth of twentyseven feet, but found solid stone without a seam. How the mass was ever carved, or, being carved, how it was moved and placed in position will never be known.-St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A Machine for Manufacturing Mone#

A San Franciscan has an ingenious machine for the manufacture of money. It consists of a small box entirely composed of metal. Beneath the cover is a plate of brass with a hole sunk in it large enough to hold a \$5 gold piece. A funnel to all appearances leads to this hole or die, and into it metal may be poured so as to complete the illusion. When the cover is shut down it presses the funnel to the back part of the box. and away from the hole in which the music, and one of them gives you a solo with that falsetto-pitch which is entirely concealed from sight by the \$5 piece afterward appears. In the cen-While the crowd of people are enjoying the different sights and sounds in
box is closed, after the metal has been passes a small key through a hole in the side of the machine and touches a spring on which lie the gold pieces, and one of the coins is by this means slid into the die, so that when the cover of the box is raised the metal has disappeared and instead is a half-eagle rest-ing on the die.—Los Angelos Times.

and fro making offerings of food, lighting candles and burning incense. There is no scene in China more animated. -The bridge over the Suir at Water-Everybody who has any religion in him cality. It is of American oal